Release of Prisoners to Vote.

The City is already familiar with the fact that at the last Spring Election a great number of prisoners were RELEASED by Loco-Foco Magis-TRATES from Blackwell's Island for the express purpose of voting the Loco-Foco ticket. We ask attention to the following extracts from the affidavits of men examined before Justice TAYLOR who, for his active agency in exposing these outrageous frauds, was soon after ejected from the office the duties of which he had long discharged with eminent ability and integrity. The following is from the testimony of JOHN BUSERT, Deputy-Keeper of Blackwell's Island:

City and County of SS. JOHN BOGGET of the City of New-York, Deputy-Keeper of Blackwell's Island, residing at 67 Thompson-st. being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he knows Bentley and Wm Kinney, now present, and does not know Joseph Diackery and John Baker; has known Bentley a short time—a lew months. First became acquainted with him on Blackwell's Island; he was then a prisoner where; he was there as a vagrant; I do not know when he was sent to the Island, or the term for which he was sent. I do not know when he left the Island.

Being asked, can you tell about what time he left the Island of he states: I decline answering that question. It being explained, he answered Sometime previous to the Election—it may have been a day or two before. The male prisoners are principally taken charge of by Mr. Buckley and Mr. Brown, 2nd in their absence I take care of the whole of the prisoners. My business is principally to take charge of the female prisoners. I did not see him leave there. I cannot state PostTivELY whether I knew of his discharge before he left or not.

O. Did you go the Eighth Ward that night with any prisleft or not.

Q. Did you go the Eighth Ward that night with any prisoners from Blackwell's Island?

Q. Did you go the Eighth Ward that night with any prisoners from Blackwell's Island?

A. No; I went with no prisoner.

Q. Did you go to the Eighth Ward that night with any persons who had then lately been prisoners on Blackwell's Island and has been dischaiged?

A. I DECLINE ANSWERING THAT QUESTION. [He then proceeded after conversation with connect.] I had business on the Island. When I got there I found these men; they were anxious to get to the City, and I gave them privilege to come down with me, and drove down with them to the Eighth Hard, where Is live. It was after 110 clock at night. These persons were Hart, John Williams, Thomas Neary, Richard Thorston and Jonathan Trower—that is all I think of just now. There were others whose names I cannot think of. There were a number of them; their times had expired a long time before, and some had received discharges. There were 16 in all that came down that night.

LOHN BAYLEY testifies before Mayor Morris.

JOHN BAYLEY testifies before Mayor MORRIS as follows concerning one of these released convicts named Bentley:

"I saw Bentley the day after the late Spring Election at the corner of Barrow and Hudsonstreets, Mr. Shoat's grocery. He then said be had been LET OUT OF THE PENITENTIARY AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND THE DAY BEFORE THE ELECTION, and had two or three shillings given to him by the Sentinel and a letter of introduction to one Mr. Davis of the Eighth Ward; that he got lodgings at Davis's, and that HE VOTED IN THE EIGHTH WARD THE NEXT MORNING. He does not say where he was residing then; he did not mention the sentinel's name; he was then a little touched with liquor; last I knew of him he was at Ackerman's; he then left, as he told me, and went to live near the Sixth Avenue. He said he walked down from the Island.

The following, sworn to by HENRY WEST, shows what preparations had been made for securing the votes of these convicts, by procuring their board in those Wards where they were wanted:

"Deponent further says that about one week before the Charter Election which was held in said City on Tuesday the 12th day of April inst., he was standing with Wm. B. Kinney in Spring-st., near Clinton Market, and said Kinney then and there asked deponent if he would go to the Porter House of Joseph Diackery, No. 479 Washingtonstreet and board at said house until Wednesday the 13th inst., the day after the Election, and said Kinney then said that TWELVEOR FOURTEEN MEN WERE GOING TO BOARD AT THE HOUSE OF SAID DIACKERY UNTIL THE DAY AFTER SAID ELECTION, and that said men were going to stay at said house that they might vote at the Eighth District Poll of the Eighth Ward at said Election; and said Kinney then said that John Orser, Stephen Harris, and the other members of the Democratic Committee of the Eighth Ward were to pay said Diackery for boarding said men who were to go to said house for the express purpose of being able to vete at said Election.'

LAWRENCE AUSTIN testifies as follows:

"Deponent further says that on Saturday the 9th of April inst. he saw at the house of Joseph Diackery, No. 479 Washington-street, five men whom Mr. B. Kinney said he had brought to said house that they might vote at the Eighth District of the Eighth Ward at the Charter Election on the 12th inst., and some of said men said the same. Deponent further says that on the 10th and 11th inst. four other men came to Diackery's house, who said Kinney told this deponent were going to stop there to vote at said Election. Deponent further says, the five men who first came to Diackery's were allowed as much spirituous liquors as they would drink, without paying for it; bur, as they became intoxicated, said Kinney and said Diackery agreed that said nine men should have but three glasses of liquor per day.

"Deponent further says that on Tuesday the 12th inst., in the morning, said Kinney went out of said house with six of said men-going with two of them at a time-and said Kinney told this deponent that said men voted at said Poll: and deponent says that he went with the three remaining men to said Poll and saw two of them vote at said Poll; that said two men were challenged and sworn; but the other man, who said his name was John Bentley, declined voting at first, but finally voted at said Poll and was challenged and sworn. Said Bentley told this deponent that he had been committed to Blackwell's Island for six months, and was sent from said Island with a letter to John Davis of 1684 Spring-street, on the 11th inst., and that said Davis gave him directions to go to Diackery's to board.

These extraordinary proceedings were made the subject of investigation by the Grand Jury of the County, and they presented charges against the Magistrates implicated, which were referred to M. C. PATTERSON. He made a close inquiry into the facts, and made a report of which the following is an extract:

"The undersigned has, kowever, labored under considerable embarrassment in the performance of his duty, inasmuch as he had no authority to administer an oath, or summon any persons as witnesses before him. In the course of his investigation, many startling facts intimately connected with the freedom and purity of elections, were elicited, implicating GEORGE W. MATSELL, MILN PARKER, and EPHRAIM STEVENS, Special Justices aforesaid-the said Justices appear te have discharged from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, a very large number of persons, before their respective terms of imprison ment had expired; and this apparently from time to time for about three weeks previous to the Charter Election last, though the said persons appear to have been retained on the Island till the night previous to said election, when they were transported to this city to vote, and where many of them did vote. The undersigned has therefore considered it his duty, under the order passed by your Honors, to report the accompanying charges against GEORGE W. MATSELL, MILN PARK-ER and EPHRAIM STEVENS, Special Justices for preserving the peace in the city of New-York, leaving the same to the judgement of your Honors, who, under the sanction of an oath and the solemnities of a trial, will have a better opportunity of ascertaining their truth.

These Loco-Foco Magistrates are now on trial on the above charges; and the aiders and abettors of this outrage upon the purity of elections are sparing no effort to secure their acquittal even withut a trial.

IF Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE has taken the field. He was to speak at Aurora yesterday, and thence from town to town through the County of Erie. Now we begin to feel a confidence that Erie will do her duty. Who speaks for Washington? Who is waking up St. Lawrence,

Loce-Focoism and the Tariff.

The following brief extracts from accredited Loco-Foco organs will show clearly which of the TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1842. the two great parties of the day advocate the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR AGAINST THE PAUPER LABOR OF EUROPE :

From the Albany Argus.
We are not the advocates of a TARIFF FOR PRO-"I stald a day with Mr. Van Buren. He is hearty and cheerful. HE SPOKE AGAINST THE TARIFF AND COMMENTED UPON THE FOLLY OF THE WHIGS IN PASSING SUCH A MEASURE."

IN PASSING SUCH A MEASURE."

[Corres, of the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 15, 1842.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We shall never rest satisfied until this 'bill of abominations' is expunged from the statute-book, or completely changed in its enactments; and we shall count upon Messra, Buchanan, Sturgeon, Wright and Williams to co-operate with us and take the cross upon their own shoulders. Repeal.! Repeal.! is now the word. We must get back to the spirit and principles of the Compromise Act—to which the 'Public Faith' is pledged—and which was in '33 the 'Treaty for Amity and Peace'—or the South will never be satisfied—NEVER!

From the Mobile Register, (Loco-Foco.)

The bilt is a short lived one. Nothing but an overpowering necessity could have enabled it to pass at all, and the first duty of every Republican will be to make its duration as

BRIEF AS POSSIBLE.

Hear Mr. James J. Roosevelt, one of the Loco-Foco Representatives from the City of New-York: "I predict that the next Congress will be a Loco-Foco Free Trade Congress and will REFEAL any Protective Tariff that the present Congress may enact."

Hear Mr. Eastman, one of the Loco-Foco members of Congress from New Hampshire: "Opposition to the Protective Policy is clearly and unquirocally a Loco-Foco doctrine. The PROTECTIVE System is essentially the WHICE System."

Loco-Foco Economy.

The following items are copied from the running account of a Company of Alabama Militia called into the Service of the United States in the war against the Seminoles. Is it any wonder that when such "Economy" is practiced it should have cost more than Ten Thousand Dollars a head for every Indian, man, woman or child killed | Election Tuesday, Nov. 8-(one day only.) or captured in Florida?

Daniel S. Dickinson's Opinion of New-Yok Loco-Focoism.

In 1837, when the genuine Loco-Focos were somewhat at loggerheads with the old Sachems in Tammany, the Evening Post proposed a separation between the two factions. On this proposition, Hon. DANIEL S. DIGKINSON, the present Regency candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made the fellowing humorous commentary. We hate to publish it, for fear it may induce some Whigs to vote for this comical fellow, who likes real Loco-Focoism just about as well as any of us. However, here goes for the Lieut. Governor expectant depicting those who are about to vote for him:

SAPARATION OF THE LOCO FOCO FROM THE

"The Evening Post recommends a separation of the ' Equal Rights' from the Republican partythat each may pursue its own course and 'agree to differ.' It is a timely and judicious sugges tion, an event we have long desired to see; an event had it happened three years since, we should not have seen the proud Democracy of our Commercial Emporium humbled under the dominion of modern Whiggery. But there has been an Achan in the camp, and we need not expect to presper there, until he is cast out. We repeat, we rejoice in the prospect, and when it is fairly accomplished, in the language of the Post, we will not only proclaim a 'good riddance,' but in the sincerity of our hearts we will carry out the figure by adding 'to bad rubbish.' Since the arrival of that modern - of Babylon, Fanny Wright, upon our shores, our party, more especially in the City of N. Y. has been infested with Patent Democrats, impotent in numbers, but noisy and consequential in pretensions. Their Democracy is Agranianism, and their liberty lawlessness. With all their holy horror of monopolies, they have uniformly warmly supported the most ultra Bank Whigs in the nation, whenever there was a prospect of defeating the Democratic Candidates by so doing. By attempting to temporize and conciliate, we have given them a consequence to which their positive insignificance never entitled them, and the sooner they turn to their own empty resources the better. We have regarded them from the beginning as an incubus upon the party, and politically redemption-less. * * * * * Nothing is tolerable with them inless it comes up to their standard, which is a visonary and senseless vagary, made up of the odds and ends of faction, the chief ingredient of which is conceit and stupidity-a phantom of a distempered brain, without form and void, and upon which no two of them can agree. Let them wheel off. The order of the procession will probably be

as follows:

We will leave it to the Pest to fill up the list of the precession and 'arrange the mourners' who. we predict, will be ' few and far between .. '

As the decree of separation has gone forth from the Post, we hope it will be like the laws of the Medes and Persians-let it alter not-and we would add our wish that their return might be prohibited by a gulf as impassable as that which separated the rich man and Lazarus."

The foregoing is a true copy of an article which originally appeared in the " Broome County, Courier," the Loco-Foco organ of that village, and was written by D. S. DICKINSON.

ONLY 12 1-2 Cents. THE WHIG ALMANAC and UNITED STATES REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1943, contains a table showing the population of the United States, by States and total; also the popu lation of the Cities and larger towns in the United States also the population of the State of New-York, by Counties Eclipses, Planets, &c. &c.; Calendar of the months in 1843. with calculations for each section of the Union; Diary of of the U. S., Executive, Judicial and Diplomatic; Senate and House of Representatives till March 4th, 1843; an article on the Protection of Home Industry, being a careful summary of the considerations which impel us to cherish the policy of Protection, with a brief review of the reason usually opposed thereto, by Horace Greeley; General Jackson's Letter in support of Protection; Extracts from the Messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and Tyler, in (avor of ditto; Facts for Farmers; Manufactures of the U.S.: the Elements and Names of Parties; Votes for President and Vice President at all the elections under the Federal Constitution; Votes for Governors, &c. and for President in the State of New-York; the Grounds of Difference between the contending parties; Memoirs of Henry Clay; the new Apportionment of Congress; complete Election Returns of the Union, by States and Counties; total Votes for President in 1836 and 1840, by States and aggregate; Times of Holding Elections in each State; Anecdotes, Epigrams, and Humors of the

17 This Almanac forms a very complete Register for the year, and will be found very convenient in the countingroom, the workshop, or at the fireside of the farmer. The reading matter alone is worth double the price of the work, while the statistics contained in it cannot be purchased in any other shape for five times the money.

DiPrice per single copy, 121 cents; \$7 per 100, or \$65 per 1,000. It is for sale in the principal Cities of the Union | dance of Labor anxiously seeking employment at | know whether he should be for it or against it! by the Agents of The Tribune, and may be purchased, either at wholesale or retail, from most of the Booksellers in the United States. GREELET & McELRATH, in the United States. GREELEY & McF. Lin. 3.

Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

IF THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY. No. X., bringing down the Life to the era of Mr. Adams's Administration, is published. No. XI. is delayed for a few days at the request of the engraver, who desires to make the PORTRAIT OF Mr. CLAY which will accompany it a little better than any ever yet issued. It will probably appear by Wednesday, and will complete the First Volume of this noble work. All the numbers are for sale at this office.

THE TRIBUNE.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

FOR GOVERNOR, LUTHER BRADISH. OF FRANKLIN GO.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN,

FOR SENATORS. District. FOR SENATORS,

1...ISRAEL OAKLEY, of Richmond.
11...JOSEPH JANSEN, of Ulster.
111...AIEX. C. GIBSON, of Schenectady.
11 JOHN PROTHINGHAM, Fulton Co.
11 ASA HASCALL, Franklin Co. [Two Years]
V. CHESTER BUCK of Lewis County.
VI...THOMAS A. JOHNSON, of Steuben.
VII...WILLIAM K. STRONG, Seneca Co.
VIII...HARVEY PUTNAM, Wyoming County.

City Congressional Nominations. Third District ... J. PHILLIPS PHENIX. Fifth District ... JOHN B. SCOLES.

Sixth District HAMILTON FISH. COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REGISTER

GEORGE EICHELL. FOR ASSEMBLY, ROBERT SMITH, JOSEPH BLUNT, E. G. BALDWIN, JACOB ACKER, HORACE ST. JOHN, SMITH DUNNING, JA'S B. BRINSMADE. A. A. ALVORD, HARVEY A. WEED. FLOYD SMITH. SAMUEL WEBSTER, CYRUS CHENERY.

STEPHEN SAMMONS. The November number of the AMERICAN LABORER

will contain the entire Speech of Mr. Colby, delivered be

fore the American Institute at the Broadway Tabernacle.

That which has heretofore appeared in the papers is imperfect, several pages of the manuscript being entirely The Erie Railroad, &c.

The Albany Argus, in a flaggy sort of dialogue, intended to show that the State Works of New-York will never pay their cost, gives us the fol- the debateable ground, giving to that party fifteen

Dem -- I suppose you count upon the Eric Railroad? Whig.-No, NOT FOR REVENUE. You know well enough use that for electioneering purposes.

Such, friends of the Erie Railroad! is the way our great work is treated by the Leco-Foco State rgan. While the Massachusetts Western Railroad in paying over \$500,000 per annum, the Albany Argus coolly asserts that the Erie Railroad would produce no Revenue at all, and is only used "for electioneering purposes." If that Road does not pay \$1,000,000 the first year it shall be opened throughout, and net \$1,000,000 within five years, then ail analogeus experience is false and

But says 'Dem' in this same article:

"There is one other question I wish to ask. Is not the upon the poor and working classes than a direct tax upon property! I have heard much said about tolls, as it they fell into the State Treasury like manna to the Israelites, but it always appeared to me that they were produced by labor, and paid by a class least able to bear them, and that the true policy for us hard-handed men who labor, would be to have the State get out of debt, and have the tolls on flour, pork, beef, and salt reduced."

Let us test the soundness of this 'tax' proposi ion. Jonathan Holdfast lives in Allegany County, and every odd year comes down to see his father in Old Connecticut. Before there were any Railroads it took him five days to reach New-York by stage, at a cost of \$20. But the Erie Railroad is built : and now he runs down in twenty-four hours direct, or two days' sunshine if he chooses to take it easy-no racking of bones nor dislocating of shoulders-no prying out the stage from quagmires -no mud, no dust, no dis appointments; and the cost is \$8 to \$10 at most. "Why, Holdfast," says ex-Comptroller Flagg, meeting him in New-York, "do n't you see that the infernal Whig policy has taxed you eight dollars for your passage?' Why, no," says Jonathan, feeling the balance of his usual \$20 in his pocket, "it don't exactly strike me in that light."-Just so of the consumers of "flour, pork, beef and salt." The true way to secure a reduction of the cost of transportation is by enlarging the Canal so that a two-horse boat an carry 70 tons where she now carries 25. Then a boat can pay more toll per ton than now, vet carry at half the present price.

New-York and Eric Railroad.

We took a trip to Orange County on Monday evening, to look in at the Whig Convention at Goshen next day, leaving our City at 3 P. M. and arriving at Goshen (66 miles-22 by Steamboat, 44 by Railroad) in a little over 5 hours. The numper of passengers up must have exceeded 100nine-tenths of them for Goshen and points this be made to the probable number of passengers when this great work shall have been completed. If 66 miles of it give 200 passengers per day, 180 could not certainly give less than 1,000, taking nto account those who come from Lake Erie and beyond. We cannot doubt, considering the number now carried on the Massachusetts Western and other new Railroads that the New-York and Erie, starting a passage train every twelve hours from N. York and another from Lake Erie, would receive at least \$6,000 per day or \$2,000,000 per year from passengers alone, one-half of which would defray all current expenses and leave \$1,000,000 per annum for dividends on the stock. From Freight a large but probably not equal amount would be realized-say half as much, or liberal allowance for repairs and renewals, taking to the era of Loco-Focoism. the highest estimate of the cost of the work.

At this moment nearly one-half of the entire work has been constructed, yet only one-eighth part of it has been brought into operation. That part of it, laboring under every disadvantage, and at a time of general depression, is doing better than its warmest friends anticipated. There is no doubt that the whole will do as well as this part. Then why shall it not be constructed? Why should the timber be left to rot, the grade to waste away, and the whole work to sink annually to ruin? Why should we lose Half a Million a year in interest on the portion already done? Why Half a Million a year more in the dilapidation of this work? What is the reason for this? Is New-York bankrupt or insane? Have we not abunrates low enough for any man of conscience?-Have we not storehouses of Grain, Wheat, Goods, every thing which this Labor requires in payment for its exertion, which can find no market abroad, or any otherwise than by setting our Public Works now stand idle and despondent,

"Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would?"

Surely, if there be judgement, foresight, or even the narrowest sense of self-interest in the Country, the Internal Improvement policy and parts vigorously to completion.

CIRCULAR.

To the Whigs of the State of New-York: The result, disastrous as unexpected, of the recent Election in Ohio, impels us at this time to address you. In that State and New-Jersey alone. of all those recently holding Elections, did our brethren deem it expedient to make a determined effort this Fall. New-Jersey has done all that could be wished, but Ohio has faltered. By a generous effort to save their State from a most iniquitous and shameful Apportionment, and the Union from its consequences in a gross misrepresentation in the House, such as has so long been exhibited in the Senate, the Whigs have subjected themselves, however unjustly, to the charge of anarchy, and that has sufficed for their temporary prostration. By a majority of barely 3,000 in 220,000 votes-or less than one in seventy-they are overborne. The manner of this defeat is as evident as the cause. While there has been an increase of votes in the strong Loco-Foco Counties, the Whig strong-holds have been but partially drawn out and enough Whig votes remain unpolled in five Counties to have changed entirely the result of the contest. Shall the warning be lost upon our ERIE, CHAUTAUQUE, WASHINGTON and Old GENESEE?

We would not underrate the magnitude of this disaster. Doubtless in 1844, when the name of HENRY CLAY is directly before the People, the Whig voters whose apathy has caused this mischief, will come out, and Ohio be found on the side of her principles and her interests. No man can compare the vote of the several Counties and not see that the State would at this time have given a decided majority for the Whig candidate for President .-But the deplorable consequences of this reverse are more imminent and at the same time more enduring than those of a wrong vote in 1844. They extend through the whole of the ensuing ten years. By this result the Loco-Focos are empowered to consummate their villainous plan of Apportionment, which piles up all the decidedly Whig Counties in six Districts, and distributes the Leco-Foco strong-holds so as to cover and bind down all on the present vote, and fourteen (or two-thirds of the entire delegation) in defiance of a popular Whig majority of thousands. Throughout the ensuing ten years, then, we must surely expect to counter, no matter what may be the verdict of her People, the two Senators and two-thirds of the Representatives of Ohio arrayed in deadly and unceasing hostility to the Restoration of a Uni-FORM NATIONAL CURRENCY, to the PROTECTION OF OUR HOME LABOR, to the LAND DISTRIBUTION. and to all the great measures essential to a rebuilding of our National Prosperity.

Here is the point of danger on which we have been impelled at this time to address you. The Loco-Focos of Ohio, though they have triumphed at this time on the strength of their deafening clamor of 'Treason!' against the resigning Whig Members of the late Legislature, and by masking for the moment their deadly hostility to any form of Banking or Paper Money, are yet decided and frank upon all questions of National Policy. They are Destructives of the least equivocal stamp; op posed not merely to all measures looking to a Na tional Currency, but openly, bitterly hostile to the Protection of American Industry. Their Governor elect is understood to be a Calhoun man; they are all, with rare exceptions, supporters of the Calhoun doctrines. There is no 'incidental' nor horizontal' juggle about them. In hostility to Protection and hatred of its advocates, they are not exceeded by their brethren of New-Hampshire or South Carolina. And such will inevitably be next Congress, no matter what may be the vote of

Thus, Freemen of New-York! the great issue of Protection or No Protection comes down to you. Ohio, though still Whig at heart, and safe to vote with us for President, throws her giant weight for years into the scale of British Free Trade. A new Congress is now to be elected, in which a desperate struggle will be made to repeal all the Protective features of the New Tariff, and reduce it to a system of low horizontal duties for Revenue merely NEW-YORK is the first State to elect legally Members of that Congress. Shall they be consistent, hearty advocates, or disguised and treacherous enemies of Protection? Your votes and your exerertions must speedily determine.

For more than fifty years, down to last winter, the State of New-York has maintained one uniform position on this question. Her voice has been spontaneously, earnestly raised in favor of the principle and policy of Protection. Her illustrious Governor, George Clinton, urged its adoption side of it. From this fact an approximation may even before the Federal Constitution was formed, as well as repeatedly afterward. Protection to Home Industry was one of the chief inducements to the formation of that Constitution, and of her assent to it. Her far-seeing and eloquent HAM-ILTON early and ably illustrated and defended the policy of Protection, in a Report which has never vet been controverted. Her patriotic Tompkins repeatedly and zealously urged in his several Messages the most efficient Protection of our Home Industry by the repression of Foreign rivalry. So did her great DE WITT CLINTON, as well as most of his successors. Her Legislature in each case responded to the sentiment, not only with alacrity but with remarkable unanimity, as the Journals abundantly show. On no important question has there been such entire and cordial unanimity among \$1,000,000 per annum. This would give a divi- the People of New-York, through half a century dend of over 10 per cent. on the stock, after a of agitation, as on this topic of Protection, down

If the question of Protection or No Protection could now be submitted directly and simply to the People of New-York, we cannot doubt that the cause of Protection would triumph by an overwhelming majority. How, then, is it in danger of subversion? By indirection and fraud-by deception and concealment-by jugglery and trickby a skulking silence and words which 'palter with us in a double sense.' Witness the vote of Silas Wright for his constituents accompanied by his Speech against them; witness the Delphic oracles of the Loco-Foco State Convention and their echoes from the Albany Argus; witness the response of a prominent Van Buren candidate for Congress, when questioned as to his views of the Tariff, that he had not yet read the act, and did Can such a man, can such men, be fit Representatives of the Producing Interests of New-York in the crisis which the first session of the next Congress must present? Can men so ignorant or so deceitful on the very highest and most imminent as well as Factories in motion? Then why do we | question of National Policy, be proper guardians of our Agricultural and Mechanical interests in the struggle so rapidly approaching? Fellow-Citizens! the course of our opponents

out of the city of New-York, evinces a deliberate intention to hood-wink and deceive the people on will be sustained, and our Public Works pushed this vital question. If our Farmers and Mechanics can by smooth, hollow words be lulled to sleep on from a Loco-Foco Congress?

this topic, and a Regency delegation to Congress elected, then will Van Buren be ready to play openly his game of rivalry with Calhoun for the support of the Anti-Tariff States, by decisive and unequivocal hestility to Protection. Then will the dishonest cavils against the insufficient duties on Wool, by that party which resisted even the increase of duty that was effected, and the deliberate falsifications of many items of the New Tariff now resorted to by our opponents, be changed for that unequivocal and deadly hostility to Protection now displayed by the Loco-Focos of New-York city. Then will be revived the old plan of 'carrying the North by party machinery, and the South by falling in with its measures.' Be not deceived, we entreat you, Fellow-Citizens! A result adverse to the Whig party new is virtually a decision against the principle of Protection, and will probably seal its downfall. Will you not arouse to avert so deplorable a disaster ? On the subject of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,

we would fain speak at some length, but it has already been faithfully presented in our Whig State Addresses and the Circular of our Senior State Committee. It seems to us impossible that the People should deliberately vote to arrest all our unfinished Public Works for twenty years, and resort to Direct Taxes to supply the deficiency of Revenue. In these twenty years we shall pay Twenty-Five Millions of Dollars in interest alone on these unsightly, useless and ruinous Works, when they might pay their own interest within five years if speedily completed, and nearly extinguish their entire cost within the twenty years that Loco-Focoism dooms the people to groan under the burthen of grinding Taxation to pay the cost of shapeless piles of stone and thriftless furrows in the earth. Are we wrong, Fellow Citizens ! in expressing our belief that this Stop and Tax policy will soon set our People against all Internal Improvement, by causing them to feel keenly its burhens and lightly its blessings-and that it was designed by its authors to have this effect? Are we wrong in avowing our fears that a perseverance in this policy will raise up in our midst open advocates of the abhorred doctrine of Repudiation, such as have already arisen in Illinois, Michigan, and other States under similar circumstances? Be assured that these advocates will not be found in the ranks of the Whig party; but when we see at the head of our Councils a Secretary of State who boldly declares and publishes that one generation cannot bind the succeeding, and who scouts all Internal Improvement as delusion and robbery, we feel that the patience of his partisans and disciples under incessant Taxation for no sensibly beneficent purpose must not be too severely tested. Whatever shall be the issue of this contest, Fel-

ow Citizens, we cherish the proud conviction that it has been prosecuted by the Whig party in a nanner worthy of upright men appealing with the learest convictions of Right to the intelligence and patriotism of Freemen. Our course has been manly, ingenuous and candid throughout, without fear and scorning disguise. We have set fully before you our measures, and for their sake appealed to ou for support. You know, and the whole State learly and consistently understands, the principles both of National and State policy on which we desire that the Government shall be administered; you know what we propose to do if the People shall confide to the Whigs the power. But how s it with our opponents? On the great question f Protection to our Home Labor where are they where on that of Internal Improvement? Wit ness their anti-Tariff fulminations from New-York city-their Protective Tariff resolutions in Wash ngton County-and their point-no-point, 'inciden tal' dodges and guilty silence in most other Counties. Witness their Erie Railroad resolutions in the Southern Tier, vociferously proclaiming that the large majority of their Representatives in the this Railroad shall be made a State Work, strangey coupled with abuse of Whig extragavan schemes and a 'Fifty Million Debt.' Witness their Senator's vote for coupled with his speech against the New Tariff, and Mr. Van Buren's sience to our own citizens, gently broken by anti-Tariff whispers to his Southern allies. That party can only obtain power by deluding and betraving some portion of those who, deceived by its Delphic oracles, shall contribute to its triumph. It could not bear sway a year without grossly wronging at least one portion of its supporters. It rests with you, Fellow-Citizens! to say whether a par which on the most vital questions involved in he result of our Election, either has no common principles or dard not avow them, shall be called to rule over us. To avert such a public misfortune our sternest efforts are unceasingly put forth; let us nope that Yours will not be wanting to render them ffectual and triumphant.

Whigs of New-York! the eyes of the Union are ixed anxiously, but hopefully, upon you. Your rethren in other States appreciate the difficulties and discouragements under which you labor, but they know that in strength of numbers and strength of soul you are equal to your arduous, your glorious position. Again, as in 1833, you are called to breast and roll back the tide of Loco-Foco successes-to reanimate the hopes and thrill with joy the breasts of the friends of Prosperity throughout the land. Your energies are adequate to this great work of National beneficence if you will but put them forth-and you will do it. The memory of a glorious Past is the assurance of a joyous Future. Rally, then, in your might, brother Whigs! perfect immediately your Organization by Counties, Towns and Districts; diffuse information, arouse the inactive, and be ready on the 8th of November to give an overwhelming majority for the preservation of the TARIFF, the prosecution of our IN TERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, for CLAY, BRADISH and FURMAN, and the complete restoration of our National prosperity.

VISSCHER TEN EYCK, CHRISTOPHER W. BENDER, ROBERT S. CUSHMAN, WILLIAM N. STRONG,

THE LOCOS AND PROTECTION .- A great Whig meeting was recently held at Lowell at which Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, one of the most valuable members of Congress, simply because he is a plain, straightforward, well-informed and patriotic man, made a speech of two hours in length-in which he took occasion to prove that notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon the last Congress by the minions of Tyler, it did more work and passed more important bills than any preceding Congress since the adoption of the Constitution. He spoke also of the reasons which induced some of the Loco-Focos to vote for a Protective Tariff which finally passed, for which they are so loudly lauded by those whose rule of action is hostility to the Whigs. He says :-

"Ten of these Loco-Foco votes came from Pennsylvania, and some of them from Free Trade men. They argued thus: We shall have the power in the next Congress; the country is in debt; a Protective Tariff is unpopular. We will vote to pass this Tariff under a protest, (and most of those who voted for it stated expressly that they disliked the bill, and voted for it against their own feelings.) and when we come into power we will take from it its protective character. These were the arguments used and the motives which prompted many of those twenty-five Loco-Focos to vote for that bill. I know it, said Mr. Hudson, for I HEARD THEM SAY SO !"

The cry of Repeal was thus raised even before the Bill was passed-and has been repeatedly echoed since. What then has Protection to hope

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, (Circulation 10,900.) THE EXPERIMENT of issuing a cheap

cash paper, elevated in character and digmined in time, devoted to the true principles of the Government and sustaining the great Producing Interests of the County, was commenced on the 10th of April, 1841. Although less tran a year and a half has since elapsed, the Dally exculation of The New-York Tribune is now nearly or cute 10,000 copies, reaching every quarter of the Union, while its subscription list numbers many of the very about and most distinguished men in the Country, including Governors, Senators, Members of Congress, &c. &c. Ther stated only to dispel the common presumption that a par paper afforded at so low a price as Four Dollars per annum must necessarily eater for the tastes and minister to the prejudices of the ignorant and the trifling THE DAILY TRIBUNE is conducted by HORGOR GREELRY,

(formerly Editor of ' The New-Yorker,' The Jeffer mian,' and 'The Log Cabin,') ably assisted in the everal departments of Commercial, City, Literary and General Intelli gence. Although the sheet on which it is printed is of moderate size, yet the amount of tresh reading matter given daily (averaging twelve close columns) can hardly be exceeded by that of any Daily paper in America. By the aid of stated correspondents at Washington and the most important points throughout the Union, as well as private advices from friends possessing superior facilities for imparting information, the Editor hopes to render his paper the channel of the earliest and most authentic accounts of all important Political Movements in progress or in contemplation, Federal and State Legislation, with full and accurate returns of all transplaints. Floridate The authentications are progressive floridates. Federal and State Legislation, with full and accurate re-turns of all transpiring Elections. The earliest accounts of Crops, Business, Prices, &c., with the events of the day, will also be thus given; while the Commercial Department of The Tribune is the special charge of an Assistant of ability and experience, who will give fresh and accurate reports of all doings in Produce, Goods, Stocks, Exchange, &c. &c. not only in this City, but at important points throughout the Un-ion.

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Produce, Stocks, &c. with accounts of the state of Business and of all matters pertaining to Banking and Currency. A full Bank Note Table and Price Current will be given on alternate weeks.

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New York August 1842.

New-York, August, 1842.

THE AMERICAN LABORER (COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME,) MONTHLY PERIODICAL deveted clusively to the advocacy and illustration of Pro-TECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY.

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Among the contents of the six numbers already published

will be found the PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS OF THE HOME INDUSTRY CONVENTION, held in New-York, April 5, 6, 7, 8, 1842, including Reports On AGRICULTURE, by Hon. Harpar Denny of Pa.; on IRON by D. O. Kellogg of Troy; on MANUFACTURES OF IRON, by Philip Ripley of Conn.; on WOOL AND WOOLENS, by HOR. HENRY SHAW Of Mass.; on COAL, by J. C. Fisher of Va. and on Cottons, Fisheries, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, and all other branches of Domestic Industry, with the statistics of each and the reasons for Protecting them against depressing foreign rivalry. Also Reports on the CURRENCY by G. Bacon; on Proection Generally, by C. C. Haven; on the Preamble to a Tariff, by Joseph Blunt, and on the Principle of Protection, by H. Greeley: the whole forming a full chain of argument and fact in favor of Protection, covering about 100 pages. The numbers of The Laborer already published have also contained the Speeches of Hon. WILLIAM SLADE of VI. embodying the arguments of Presidents WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON MONROE, J. Q. ADAMS and ANDREW J. C. ADAMS and ANDREW OF HON. JACKSON in favor of Protection. Also the Speech of Hon-JAERZ W. HUNTINGTON of Ct. in general advocacy of Pro-ection. Also, the Official testimonials of Governors George lection. Also, the Official testimonials of Governors Geoder CLINTON. D. D. TOMPKINS, DE WITT CLINTON, I. C. YATES, E. T. THROOP, WILLIAM L. MARCY in favor of Protection. Also, a HISTORY OF PROTECTION AND NON-PROTECTION, written for The Laborer by an ex-Secretary of the Navy, &c. &c. Also, the Speeches of Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, and Hon. C. Hubson, of Massachusetts, on the subject of American Protection and the Tariff.

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TEN YEARS OF FREE TRADE. SPEECH OF MR. EVANS OF MAINE ON THE TARIFF. Appendix, from another Speech of Mr. Evans on the same

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